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was undertaken by Mr. Glaisher with the assistance of two computers, the results for these fourth, fifth, and sixth millions, with an explanatory introduction by Mr. Glaisher, being published (by Taylor and Francis) in three separate quarto volumes.

Mr. Glaisher was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in the year 1849, and previously, in the year 1841, had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and at the time of his death was its oldest Fellow. Of the Royal Meteorological Society he was, as before mentioned, mainly its founder. He was connected also with many other scientific societies—the Royal Microscopical (of which he was President in 1865–68), the Photographic (of which he was President for the twenty-three years 1869–92), and others—and he served on various British Association Committees, being for many years a member of that on Luminous Meteors. In various industrial undertakings he took a lively interest to the end of his life. After his retirement from the Royal Observatory he continued to reside for a number of years at Blackheath, but eventually he removed to Croydon, where after a very active life he died at "The Shola," on the 7th of February 1903, in the 94th year of his age. He was buried at Shirley, near Croydon. W. E.

William Harnett was born at Tralee, co. Kerry, on the 26th of March 1830. He was educated at Oscott College, Warwickshire, and was for some time a corn broker in Liverpool.

Several years ago he retired from business and went to live at Wimbledon. He died on the 2nd of January 1903, leaving a widow, one son, and three daughters.

Mr. Harnett had long been interested in astronomy, though he only recently became a Fellow of the Society, being elected on the 11th of January 1895.

W. Ambrose Kibbler was born in 1848 at Hackney, where his father long practised as a doctor. The son was a student at the London Hospital, where he afterwards held for a short time the posts of house surgeon and house physician. In 1876 he took the degree of M.B. at Marshall College, Aberdeen. He joined his father at Hackney and continued to practise there till the end of his life. During the last few years Dr. Kibbler experimented with X-rays in cases of cancer. Though no permanent cure was effected he was able to alleviate suffering to some extent by this treatment.

Besides being a skilful physician Dr. Kibbler was an artist of considerable merit. He was a member of the Langham Sketching Club, and had several pictures hung at the Institute of British Artists. For many years he was an enthusiastic astronomical observer. About eighteen years ago he commenced observations of the Moon with a 9¼-inch reflector. Some trouble with his eyes obliged him to discontinue this work

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for a time. About five years ago he obtained a $12\frac{1}{2}$-inch reflector and made observations of *Jupiter*, *Mars*, and *Saturn*. His artistic talent enabled him to make good drawings at the telescope. At the time of his death he had been a Fellow of the Society for little more than a year, having been elected on the 14th of February 1902. Dr. Kibbler married in 1879 and leaves two sons. He died on the 10th of September 1903.

Samuel Kinns was born on the 14th of November 1826, at Colchester, where his father, the Rev. John Osborne Kinns, was a Congregational minister. He obtained the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Jena in 1859, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in the same year. For about a quarter of a century he was principal of a school, called "The College," at Highbury New Park, and while there he published (in 1882) a work under the title *Moses and Geology*, the object of which was to reconcile scientific facts in geology and astronomy with the Biblical account of creation. This led to much controversy, but passed through several editions. Dr. Kinns was ordained by the Bishop of London (the late Dr. Temple, afterwards Primate) in 1885. Four years later he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the living of Holy Trinity, Minories, which he held for ten years. In 1891 appeared his *Graven in the Rock*, the purpose of which is to show the harmony between the Biblical narratives and modern discoveries in Egyptian and Babylonian archæology; this work is profusely illustrated by photographs of the slabs and statues in the British Museum. Dr. Kinns also lectured very extensively on the above subjects. His last work, *Six Hundred Years*, gives an interesting sketch of the persons who had been in any way connected with the church in the Minories of which he had been vicar; the most interesting of these relates to the doings of Sir Isaac Newton whilst Master of the Mint. Dr. Kinns was never married, and resided latterly with friends at Haverstock Hill, Hampstead. About two years ago a paralytic seizure incapacitated him for work. He died on the 14th of July 1903, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. W. T. L.

Thomas Mackenzie, eldest son of Roderick Mackenzie, of Muir Houses, West Calder, was born on the 6th of May 1844. He was at school at Aberdeen, and at the age of 13 went to sea. For many years he was in the service of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. In 1892 he opened a school of navigation in Fenchurch Street, which he carried on to within a few months of his death. He was the author of *Practical Mechanics for Sailors*, and contributed numerous articles to the *Nautical Magazine* on Seamanship, Stability, Great Circle Sailing, and other questions connected with navigation. Captain Mackenzie was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society on the 14th of January 1887. In November 1885 a paper written by him "On

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